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1940FB - JB
gw - BWNew York Public Library
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
MICROPHOTOGRAPHY FUND200R
New York Public Library
Microfilm
\$10,000.001940Equipment

Balance	January 1		
Boston Gear Works, Inc.	March 27	\$	9.00
Bearings for film dryer			
Medo Photo Supply Corp.	March 20		44.80 ^
2 Indirect light boxes double		\$28.00	
4 10x12 Safelight (Series 1 & 3)		5.60	
2 Kodak Safelight lamps		6.00	
2 5x7 Safelight Series 1		1.20	
1 GE Interval timer		4.00	
Orr Supply Co.	March 25		58.80 ^
Misc. supplies		\$ 5.00	
Valve		49.50	
Thermometer		5.50	
Total \$60.00 less 2%			
Medo Photo Supply Corp.	April 24		7.84
Eastman Indirect light box single			
Fuhro Company	May 15		184.14
1 Inconel photographic sink			
2 tank supports			
Whitehead Metal Products Co., Inc.	May 3		12.35
Inconel strip in coil			
Recordak Corporation	May 31		\$3,337.00
Model C Microfile			
Eimer & Amend	May 23		17.75
Balance Scale with avoirdupois weights			
Holbrook Microfilms Inc.	May 25		588.00
Holbrook Microfilm printer			
Fuhro Co.	May 28		44.55
3 round Inconel tanks			
"The Stineman System"	June 1		41.66
2 Stineman reels (Inconel)			
Quinn Engineering Co., Inc.	July 24		1,252.00
Carrier unit (Air-Conditioner)			
United Sheet Metal Works	August 15		200.00
Duct work for Air-Conditioner			
General Asbestos Co.	August 22		75.00
Covering supply ducts with cork and canvas where exposed			

Rec'd with letter of Dec. 23, 1940.

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<u>Equipment</u>	1940	Brought Forward	
		\$5,872.89 ^u	\$10,000.00
Medo Photo Supply Co. Inc. October 3		108.04	
Goerz Dagor 10-3/4 in. F6.8			
Neumade Products Corp. October 14		97.90	
Rewinding assembly	\$85.00		
Film polisher & cleanser	25.00		
Griswold part	1.00		
Total \$111.00 less 10% and 2%			
Neumade Products Corp. October 22		6.25	
2 special shafts for reels			
J. G. Saltzman Inc. October 26		675.00	
8x10 Enlarging machine			
			\$ 6,760.08 ^u
Balance December 1, 1940			\$ 3,239.92 ^u

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
MICROPHOTOGRAPHY FUND

Revolving Fund

1940

Balance	January 1	\$ 5,000.00 ^u
University of Virginia	October 21	12.00
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Balance December 1, 1940		\$ 5,012.00 ^u

Report for 1940 on the Development of
Microfilm Services

The first part of the year was spent in converting the only room adjoining the photostat workroom into a reasonably convenient microfilm laboratory, and in assembling the essential apparatus and equipment. The expense of building alterations was borne by the Library.

The laboratory has been equipped with a Microfile camera capable of handling 16 and 35mm. film, perforated or unperforated. At our suggestion the camera was fitted with a filter holder and a mask (to cut off the exposure on the edges of the film when unperforated stock is used.) The manufacturer has made both parts available to all purchasers as accessories.

The Library uses the Stineman system of processing, because of the economy in operating costs, and the ease of control. Both the reels and the tanks are inconel, one of the best known non-corrosive metals for photographic purposes. We believe the inconel reels are the first ever to be made of this metal. The Stineman people had previously had difficulty in obtaining the inconel strip properly rolled. We were able to supply them with the material through the cooperation of an Eastern metal company. We believe inconel reels are now available upon request.

The tanks are fitted with a mixing valve for hot and cold water so that the temperature of the various solutions and

work water can be kept constant.

After examination of existing apparatus we bought a Saltzman enlarger. The price is high, but we felt that this machine was the most versatile enlarger on the market and, when fitted with a Goerz Dagor lens, the most accurate.

Continuous printers suitable for making microfilm positives on the small scale required in microfilm laboratories were non-existent until recently. Practically all machines available were designed for the volume found in the motion picture industry. Several experimental machines have been examined during the past year, and the Holbrook machine was chosen as the best suited to our needs. It has given good service but is not perfect.

The air conditioning unit enables us to keep the temperature and humidity within reasonable limits, a virtual necessity in hot sticky weather, and a measure of insurance against spoilage of master negatives.

A drying reel of conventional design was made in the Library workshops at library expense. Other incidental equipment is listed in the financial statement.

Since the end of last May, when the laboratory was ready for use and the camera installed, many experiments have been conducted with films and developers. Experiments are still being conducted with new films appearing from time to time.

Satisfactory results have been obtained with Eastman Microfile and Eastman High Contrast, the former for high reduction work and for discolored books and manuscripts, the

latter for all ordinary work and for some types of discoloration. Microfile is much too expensive for general use even when bought in quantity, and it is unfortunate for the user that the Eastman company does not permit other film manufacturers or dealers to spool film in the manner required by the Microfile camera. Hence the necessity for the rewind apparatus, which we bought with special attachments so that other film may be spooled in the laboratory.

Both Agfa and Dupont are experimenting with emulsions suitable for microfilming, and the latest Dupont film shows great promise, and will compare very favorably with the Eastman product on price.

The old equipment and laboratory space was so inadequate that many of the larger orders, and orders for newspapers had to be turned down, or held in abeyance. It is a great satisfaction to know that the new laboratory and new equipment have enabled us to accept orders of all types, in spite of an increase of several hundred percent in their number and volume.

Three of the larger orders are worth mentioning as an example of what can now be done that was impossible last year: 27,000 exposures of the Frankfurter Zeitung for the use of a research worker in the University of California; 7,500 exposures of theatrical and dramatic material for Dr. Yao (made under a separate Rockefeller grant for the advancement of the theatre in China); 5,000 exposures of manuscript material from the Henry George Collection for the researches of a professor

at Stanford University. The latter order required the constant use of the special exposure meter on the Microfile camera, an impossibility with the old equipment.

During the month of June the camera was run full blast, but since then a sudden and unexpected increase in the photostat end of the Photographic Service has disrupted microfilm production other than the usual orders and several thousand exposures for the Library of perishable materials, such as anniversary issues of newspapers. The increase of 35 per cent, probably due to the stimulus of war defense orders and to general improvement in business conditions, has taxed the manpower of the Service, and left no time for the close administrative attention required to get the Revolving Fund in operation, and keep it rolling.

However the time has certainly not been wasted: the laboratory experiments will enable us to turn out better quality microfilm in less time than before; our day to day experience with various types of orders and original materials on the new camera has given us a new point of view on prices, a new schedule being in the making; preparations have been made to film the New York Call, the outstanding socialist organ of its time (very few copies are in existence, and the film edition will be the most nearly complete of all, thanks to the cooperation of the Rand School.)

For the new year it is practically certain that work can begin soon on the reproduction of the New York Call, some 50,000 exposures. When that is finished other projects will follow.